

# Acadian French

Multivaluation @ Frankfurt

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## 1 Language Information

- Source: Motapanyane (1997)
- Glottlog: <http://glottolog.org/resource/languoid/id/acad1238>
- ISO-identifier:
- Speakers:
- Location: New Brunswick (Canada)
- Geneology: Indo-European > Italic > Latino-Faliscan > Latinic > Imperial Latin > Romance > Italo-Western Romance > Western Romance > Shifted Western Romance > Northwestern Shifted Romance > Gallo-Rhaetian > Oil > Central Oil > Macro-French > Global French > French > Arcadian

## 2 Verbal Morphology

There is no distinction between singular and plural. The verb always appears with a subject pronoun.

## 3 Conjunction

Two clauses can be conjoined through *pis* 'then/and', *et* 'and' or *mais* 'but'.

- (1) Quand l'eau douce descend pis qu'a a tombe au bout ...  
when the.water sweet comes.down and that it falls to.the end  
'When the river water comes down and it falls toward the end...' [Motapanyane, 1997, p. 50]
- (2) Ben ils étiont rien que vens pour pratiquer, les Flat Foot, et ils  
well they were nothing that come for practice the Flat Foot and they  
s'en avont retournés.  
in have returned  
'As for the Flat Foot, they came only for practice and they have gone back.'  
[Motapanyane, 1997, p. 50]

- (3) Apparence que le radio avait annoncé de l'orage, mais nos houmes à  
 apparently that the radio has announced of storm but our men to  
 nous-autres avoint pas de radio à bord.  
 us-others had not of radio on board  
 'It seems that they had announced the storm on the radio, but our men did not  
 have radios on board.' [Motapanyane, 1997, p. 50]

## 4 Disjunction

*ou* 'or' is the marker for disjunction.

- (4) Si le canal est plein ou qu'i mouille quand le doucin vient, i pousse  
 if the canal is full or that.it wets when the soft.water comes it pushes  
 le clapet  
 the valve  
 'If the canal is full or it overflows when the water comes, it pushes the valve.'  
 [Motapanyane, 1997, p. 50]

## 5 Prepositions

Here is a list with the most common prepositions in Acadian French. Acadian allows prepositions stranding (usually with English prepositions).

1. *à* 'to'
2. *de* 'from, of'
3. *dans* 'in'
4. *avec* 'with'
5. *pour* 'for'

## References

Motapanyane, Virginia (1997). *Acadian French*. München: Lincom Europa.